# The Weekly British Galanist. AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, December 5, 1868

THE ten years' existence of a treaty of reciprocal trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces not only conferred vast fully by the opponents to this great benefit upon the American citizens engaged in productive and commer- than Free Trade, better than Annexacialo pursuits o alonge the Northern tion, better than Isolation, better than border of their country, but caused an any political change our politicians era of prosperity to dawn upon the Provinces to which they had previous ly been strangers. Before the treaty came into aforce the condition of the Provincial producer was almost identical with that of the British Columbian producer of to-day. Possessing rich agricultural resources, inexhaustable forests of the finest timber, vast coal beds, and the best fisheries in the world, the Provinces were forced, for want of a proper commercial under-standing with their neighbors, to suffer most of their national advantages to remain unimproved. Their farms were few and small; their forests of timber comparatively undisturbed; fish continued to swim in their waters, as they had always swam, in ignorant disregard of the arts and wiles of piscatorial adventurers; and in all the great tracts known as Nova Sectia and New Brunswick but two coal mines were worked. After Reciprocity came a change. Every interest quickened with new-born life. The old farms were enlarged and improved, and new tracts of arable land redeemed from the forest; the hardy lumberman hewed his way through the tall pines of the Canadas, and sent their clear lumber and great spars to New York and New England for a market; English and American capital opened and worked a dozen coal seams in the maritime provinces; and the waters which rolled over the great fishing banks of Newtoundland and around her sister Provinces, were soon dotted with the craft of British and American "toilers of the sea" engaged side by side in capturing and preparing for the markets of the world the finny inhabitants of the for the purpose of showing this connection, deep. Before Reciprocity the Pro- as well as the origin of light through chemvincial farmer had no inducement, beyond that offered by the limited lo- passed on, in his peculiarly simple but foroal consumption, to raise live stock; the American Tariff prevented him lot the intangible, from the subject of absolute knowledge to that of physical theory, he sending them across the border; and if he slaughtered a few head on his own soil, the wool, hides, tallow, hoofs and horns frequently went to waste or that the rays of the sun embrace light, heat were sent abroad as a venture which and actenism; that actenic power was necestoo frequently proved unprofitable. sary for all vegetable life, chiefly in the Reciprocity enabled him to dispose of germination of seed, and the production of his live stock to advantage to Amer- pistures through the camera; the luminous ican buyers who annually visited the rays being required for vision, and the end. Provinces and collected large droves rays for heat and the maturity of fruits. The for consumption in the States, and laws of refraction and reflection followed. those portions of the animals which before were either thrown away or the powers of the telescope for surveying the shipped as a venture to a distant mar- grandeur of the heavens; and the microscope ket, met with expeditions sale at the for the examination of the minutim of nature; manufacturing towns on the American both being based upon the construction and side of the St Lawrence and other in imitation of the human eye. The depoints. The Provincial farmers soon scription of the human eye, which is justly leasned to compete successfully with the producers of the other side. and having the wants of 25,000,000 people to supply where before they most instructive portion of the lecture. Powere restricted to 2,800,000, agricula larization of light, with an elequent and tural land rose rapidly in value. With metaphysical description of the dependence in twelve months after the consum of animal and vegetable life upon the power mation of the Treaty the New York of the sun on the earth, formed the conclurationade carried to Boston and New that Mr Jeans fully sustained his reputation York and intermediate markets hundreds of tons of Canadian cereals, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, fruit, flah, tar, turpentine, wool, etc., etc., and live stock in large quantities. Ships came to all the New England ports from Maine to Connecticut laden with coal and other productions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and flah from the Banks of Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island;—the exportations of the Provinces increased 1000 per cent., and amid the general prosperity the towns and cities of the Provinces and total the Provinces grew apace. During that decade the population of the Provinces of the Provinces increase of export trade their tonnage quadrupled, and to-day there are only three nations that have a greater number of ships afloat than New Brunswick. If the seasons, and stoles to correspond, as in the main point against him is his unflines for ment machine, and he will cause nothing but confusion, hatred and malice, the business of the country will suffer in consequence. I am glad to find that you met adopted the fatiguing ascent of Port de Venasques, and the mountains, of her firm that watering-place states that, notwith the staying at Begueres de Luohon. A letter will offer on that fatiguing ascent of Port de Venasques, and the future plants and the mountains, of Aragon was obtained that she declared it to be superior to any she had seen in any of export trade their tonnage quadrupled, and to-day there are only three national provinces are only three nations and the provinces of the Province of the Provi butter, cheese, lard, eggs, fruit, fish, ships afloat than New Brunswick. It the seasons, and stoles to correspond, have

of fostering it? If Recipi means destruction to farmers, why between American States enable California, with her large surplus, to desroy Oregon and Washington Terri-tory? These are questions we do not think can be answered successscheme which would be better for us have yet dreamed of; but which can only be obtained through the wide open door of the New Dominion.

Another port has been opened to foreign trade in the Chinese Empire. This port is Chifau, on the Gulf of Pechele. It has been opened, we suppose, in conformity with treaty stipulations; but whether so or by the voluntary action of the Chinese Goveroment the fact shows that China is advancing in a liberal and triendly course towards foreigners. China has taken steps from which she cannot recede if even she would; but we do not think there is any disposition to do so under the liberal government of the Regent, Prince Kung. The Chinese themselves must see that their old exclusive policy is no longer tenable in this enlightened and progressive age. With liberal treatment they will become more liberal, and the United States, with their prohibitive tariff, might learn a valuable lesson from the children of the Flowery King-

Saturday, Nov 28 MR. JENN'S LECTURE. - In giving, as we promised, a more detailed report of the able and highly instructive lecture delivered on Thursday night on the subject of "Light," of course we can do nothing more than offer an outline of the different heads under which the subject was treated. The introduction was devoted to the origin of Light, and its production by chemical change, based on the foundation of the theory, now generally accepted in the scientific world, that light is produced by undulations through the etheral nedium pervading the whole planetary sysem, which theory was amply illustrated by tracing the analogy existing between Light and Sound. The experiments of the lecturerical change, were very successful; and, as he cible style of explanation, from the tangible oughly with him. The properties of Light were next investigated; when it was shown sequent development of plants; the calorific and in their consideration was introduced regarded as one of the most wonderful of patural mechanisms, in connexion with the capacity and principles of vision; was an intellectual treat, and in our opinion, the on this occasion. Certainly it is a source of congratulation that he has come to reside among us-for, is the lecture room, as in the

oing to start a line from the colon mpleted. The project is said to contemplate Melbourne as the Australian terminus of the line, the vessels to touch at Sydney, Brisbane (the metropolis of Queensland) Auckland (the leading city of New Zealand) the Fijis and Honolulu. If an arrangement can be made with the steamship line from Japan to Honolulu the latter company are to forward the mails, passengers and freight the emainder of the way to San Francisco. No doubt the various colonies would be prepared to grant moderate subsidies to a line of such a character, and it would probably absorb nearly all the passenger traffic between Great Britain and Australia, if conducted on American principles. The P. and O. Company are in very bad odor with Australians who complain that as soon as they get to Point de Galle their comfort and interests are disregarded, the India passengers getting the best cabins and all the attention. The ships for the new line are said to be already in course of construction. They are to be padile steamers, on the American model:

FROM NANAINO .- The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo late on Thursday night. She brought down six passen gers and about seven tons of produce freight rom the way ports. She reports the Atalalanta ready for sea, but waiting for the American steamer Cyrus Walker to tow her out, to which strong objections were exressed. The Shooting Star from San Francisco was in sight of Nanaimo when the

THE BRIDGES .- It is the intention of the Government to put the bridges on the Esquimalt road in thorough repair without ielay. Both are to be newly floored, and the work is to be completed under costrac by 10th December next.

PETITION.-A petition praying His Excelency not to confirm the appointment of Mr Philip Hankin as Colonial Secretary until Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies has been communicated with, and stating the obections which exist to the appointment, is lying at Meesrs Hibben & Co., Stationer's Hall, for signature.

FOR THE MAINLAND, -The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning. Owing to the beavy rain all Thursday her freight was lighter than usual, as a large amount could not be sent down to the

THE MARY BELLE ROBERTS .- This vessel inished discharging cargo yesterday, and will proceed, probably on Monday, to load with lumber at Capt Stamp's mill, Burrard

THE LECTURE.-The Mechanic's Institute will realize about \$60 from the Lecture on Thursday night. Under the circumstances, the Committee of Management consider the

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The schooner Clara Light will sail from San Francisco on the 7th December next, with merchandize for thousand fold the advantages now offered to this port. She will be consigned to Millard agriculturists by the present high tariff.

From Nanaimo.—The steamer Fly, ma Port Townsend and New Westminster, arrived last night from Nanaimo with a load

REPUDIATES -- Mr Cox wishes us to state hat 'Fair Play's a Jewel' used his name vithout his concurrence or knowledge.

THERE were no signs of the Active up to a late hour last night.

### Several Matters.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- It appears to be the design and wish of some persons in this community to reduce as soon as possible this Colony to the brink of ruin, that these persons may have a batter opportunity of carrying out their hobby of responsible Government by seeing this Colony merged into that of Canada. They seem to say, perish everything and everybody, provided our whims and fancies flourish like weeds upon the rule. With this end in view they upheld the appointment of Mr Hankin, and desire a dozen such appointments to be made. With regard to Mr Hankin, the Government when in a state of prosperity Reciprocity here would prove ruinous to our farming interest, why did it not ruin that interest in Canada, in-

treaty may suit Canada, or England, be beneficial to British Columbia to study our own interest, just as other countries do theirs. Doubtless it would be advantageous to this Colony to be able to import its natural productions and raw material into the United States; but vice that causes the greatest objection to Reci-procity, or at least the Canadian treaty. I lo not think our farmers could compete with the Americans in agricultural produce even in the home market; how much more unlikely is it, that they would be able to compete with the Americans in their home market. We know they could not and it is useless deceiving ourselves in the matter—let it be acknowledged. Having then decided that point, is Reciprocity to be shelved? No, assuredly not; but let us try to get a treaty that does not include agricultural productions in its stipulations! Some people say the Americans would not agree to it—surely it would be better to try be ore making such an assertion! It would make a mighty small difference to the United States to be allowed to import its agricultural produce into this Colony free, but it would make an immense difference to ourselves. The Americans then would not care about the stipulacans then would not care about the stipula tions, and would suffer it to slide. If the Colony could get a treaty with that omission the natural productions of the country would be made subservient to the building up of the agricultural interests and so benefit the Colony in both ways. There may be some other articles in the Canadian Treaty which this Colony would desire to treat in a manner chis Colony would desire to treat in a manner aimilar to that of agricultural productions. Others may draw attention to them, what I wish chiefly to indicate being, that we must endeavor to get a treaty which will cause as little injury to existing interests as possible—Reciprocity ought to be for the good of all, not evil to many. The Colony ought to be thankful to its friends in England, who have taken so warm an interest in endeavoring taken so warm an interest in endeavoring to get this Colony included in the Canadian Treaty. There can be little doubt, that did the Colony let those friends know the kind of treaty it required and desired, they would use their efforts to get it consummated There would be perhaps less trouble to them if they made a special treaty, especially applicable to this Colony, than there would be did they attempt to put into the Canadian treaty special stipulations for this Colony.

#### Reciprocity.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:-It is rather numiliating fact that almost all the measure which have proved beneficial to the Colony have been set in motion and carried out by our friends in London, and now we hear that they are exerting themselves to obtain for us the benefits of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States-independently of and without Confederation.

You have pointed out very clearly this norning the great and undoubted benefits which would accrue to every class of the community by such a treaty—the farmers included. The greatly enlarged markets which would then be opened by the springing

great countries without the possession of an ounce of gold-and the sooner we awake to the fact that if we go on depending on Cariboo and the discovery of other gold fields, we shall come to poverty, like the Mexicans, the better. Let us advance the development of coal, lumber, and fish and we have a surer and more lasting means of wealth than if all he gold of all the world were poured into

our lap. If we should be so fortunate as to obtain, without Confederation, Reciprocity (of infinitely greater benefit to us than Free Trade we may expect to see villages springing up on all the inlets of our coast where good lumber is to be found, and a town on every coal field : and in order to avoid the danger of navigation, we should soon hear the whistle of the engine which will bring to Esquimalt and Victoria for expertation abroad and for manufactories at home, the products of the coal mines at Nanaimo and

November 27th, 1868.

Steam Sash and Door Factory, CORMORANT STREET, VICTORIA.

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### Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scury; Scrofula or Ring's Evil, and the most inveterate akin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can not be treated with a safer or more speedy remed v than followar. Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act opowerfully ou the constitution and so purity the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system. and alsating our obtained

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seware of this dangerous and stealthy compl until thelegabegin to swell. The cause of the cribrus be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsneal cases vinireadily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

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Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Grave' Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediaterelief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect

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e civilized world, at the following prices; 1s 1%d, 9d, 4s, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s cach Pot.

# EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Mid-

which would then be opened by the springing up of other towns like Nanaimo, and additional logging mills and camps like those at Burrard Inlet, would more than balance ten thousand fold the advantages now offered to agriculturiste by the present high tariff.

Under the present bigh tariff.

Oregon for flour, and to a great extent for grain—as it is idle to talk of this Colony with ite patches of good land here and there as an agricultural country. The United States would be fully compensated by this concession in having their flour, grain, clothing, dry goods, hardware, &c., admitted free.

Nature has pointed out our road to prosperity; and history has shewn that gold alone, unless backed up by fine agricultural land or manufacturing capabilities, can never make a country. Australia and California have both splendid resources, and would be great countries without the possession of an offer the bottles without the possession of an great countries that thous and and additional and countries and california have both splendid resources, and would be great countries without the possession of an great countries without the possession of an great countries without the possession of an great countries with the proceeding, from a tickling fin my chest, the twich in crea

"To Mr, Thos. Powell."

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